

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

[No. 2111.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

S. p. 9.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S

DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS; NEXT door to Mr. I. ROBINSON'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13.

dtf.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality of CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

3 hds. West-India Rum,
10 gr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

d

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

2aw.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next.

The three story Brick House on the corner of King and Columbia streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

d

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms, 20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

d

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

2aw4w

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES,

White and brown clayed SUGARS in bags,

Muscovado SUGARS in hds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes,
half pipes and gr. casks,
Catalonia do. in gr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26.

1aw3m.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situated on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 13.

6m

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising Office, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an Exhibition at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

co

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

d

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

2awtf

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

2aw

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Golthen Cheese 1st quality,
1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,
80 half chests & boxes
Imperial,
Young Hyson, & } TEAS,
Hyson-skin,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
80 boxes Havana Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1869.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15]

dtf.

ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Costum and Stewart.

For Norfolk,

The fast sailing well accommodated Sloop

MATTAPONY,

Captain THOMAS READ.

For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Lawason and Fowle's wharf.

March 4.

31*

At a general assembly of the state of Connecticut, held at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1807.—Upon the petition of Simeon Loomis, of East Windsor, in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly that by means of various misfortunes he is reduced to poverty, praying for an act of insolvency; and that some of his creditors are resident in the states of New-York, Virginia and Georgia, as per memorial on file dated the 21st day of September, A. D. 1807.—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said petition be continued to the session of this assembly to be holden in Hartford, in May next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be advertised in some of the newspapers published in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Virginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks, at least six weeks before said session; which shall be good and sufficient notice to the creditors in the said states of the pendency of said petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

Samuel Willy's, Sec'y.

March 2.

d3w

Wanted to Purchase or Hire, A NEGRO BOY.

From 16 to 20 years of age,—none need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

JOHN GADSBY.

Feb. 24.

d

Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

cof

TO RENT,

A comfortable and convenient two story Frame House, at the lower end of Royal-street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. John Jamieson. Possession may be had immediately.

ALSO TO LET,

The coachmaker's Sheds at the upper end of Royal-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Rea and Taylor.

John T. Brooks.

March 3.

co3t

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer, ran away from Nottley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well made, stout and strong; his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles	Per.	Prices		D. C.
		Dolls.	Cts.	
Bread, Ship	100lb.	3	66	
Navy		3	25	
Pilot		4	50	
Crackers		5		
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—	
Bacon	lb.	12½	source	
Butter for export		18	20	
Coffee, West India		22	33	
Citroon		22	plenty	
Chocolate		22	25	
Candles Mould		20	21	
Dipt		19	20	
Spermaceti		50	53	
Cheese, American		12½	14	
English		none		
Duck, Best Russia	bolts	26		
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	none		
Herrings		4	4	
Mackrel		8		
Shad		7	50	80
Flax Seed			75	10
Flour Superfine		4	50	
Fine		4		
Midlings		5	50	
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		50	
Wheat			70	
Rye			50	
Barley		1		
Oats			40	
Hides, Spanish	lb.		12½	
Hemp	cwt.	9		
Hogslard	lb.		15	
Iron	ton	125	130	
Leather, Sole	lb.		22	
Lime	bbl.	2	25	
Limes		5		
Lemons, box		10		
Lumber	100ft.			
Oak timber and scantling		5		7
Pine scantling		2		3
Boards 4-4		1	70	
— 5-4		2	10	
White do. common 4-4		1	50	
do. clean 4-4		2	20	
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4	50	
Common		3	50	
Cypress 24		3		
Do. 18		2		
Staves hhd.		28		
bbl.		20		
bbl Red Oak		10		
hhd. do.		9		
Meal	bus.		62½	
Molasses	gal.		40	45
Nankens	piece		90	
Pork prime	bbl.	16		18
Cargo		15		16
Southern 2d qual.		15		16
Plaster Paris c. pr. ten		6	50	
Do. retail		8		
Pimento			27	
Pepper			24	
Porter, American	dos.	2	25	
London				none
Rice	100lbs.	4	50	
Soap, Amer. white	lb. dub.		10	11
Do. brown			9	
Castile			15	17
Salt-Petre, refined			31	
Not refined			14	
Spirits	gall.			
Brandy 4th proof		1	50	
Rum Jam. 4th do		1		1, 12½
Antigua 2d			85	90
American			48	50
Whiskey			48	63
Sugar H. white	100lb	18		
Do. brown		11		
Candy white		13		
Do. brown		11		
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50	
Do. 2d do.		10	50	plenty.
Do. 3d do.		10		
Loaf	lb.		19	22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		70	
Lisbon			80	
Cadiz		60	70	plenty.
Liverpool blown			65	
Do. coarse			75	
Turk Island			95	
Isle of May			70	75
Liverpool fine sack		3		
Shot all sizes	cwt.	15		
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22		
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	66	
Crowley		17		28
TOBACCO, <i>Alca. Ins.</i>				
Tobacco Md.	100lbs			
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.				
Do. 2d				
Virginia				
Lower do.				
Rappahanock				
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb		90	100
Imperial		1	40	1 50
Tallow, Amer.			16	scarce
Wax Bees			37½	
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300
Lisbon	gal.		1 25	1 33
Sherry			1 50	1 75
Teneriffe			80	1 20
Claret	doz.		8	12
Malaga	gal.		95	1
Port			1 50	scarce.</

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 22.

DEBATE

On the bill supplementary to the act laying
an embargo, &c.
[CONTINUED.]

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. G. W. Campbell's Speech concluded.)

But when charges of the most serious nature are made on this floor against the majority of the house—charges that they are acting under and governed by French influence (for this is in substance the allegation) charges which I believe to be unfounded with respect to every member in the house, of the majority, and which so far as regards myself I know to be, and now so declare them, infamous, groundless falsehoods; it may be proper, and I deem it my duty to state very briefly, some of the reasons that governed my conduct in voting for the law laying an embargo, and the subsequent supplemental act, for carrying into more complete effect the same object, and which will also induce me to vote for the bill now under discussion: These reasons arise from the situation in which this nation was at that time placed in relation to the great belligerent powers of Europe. We were then officially informed that Bonaparte had determined to execute in the most rigorous manner, his decree of the 21st Nov. 1806 declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade. By this measure our commerce with Great Britain and its dependencies was interdicted—at the same time was made known to us a proclamation issued by the British government relative to seamen, asserting her right, and declaring her determination to pursue a certain line of conduct on the ocean, incompatible with the hitherto acknowledged laws of nations, a conduct which has been the subject of dispute between that government and ours for several years past, and to which she was well assured, by the representations of our government, we would not assent, and could not submit, without sacrificing at the foot of British power, our national honor and independence: in addition to these it was known that the British ministry had informed our ambassadors at London that they would adopt orders to countervail the French blockading decree, and a note to this effect was annexed to the treaty which had been agreed upon by the commissioners of the two countries and afterwards rejected by our government. This note appeared in the public prints previous to the passage of the embargo law, and was sufficient to convince every man that Great Britain would act according to their declaration. About the same time it was stated in the government prints of this country which had reached us, that orders on the part of Great Britain countervailing the French decree, and declaring France and all her dependencies (being almost the whole continent of Europe) in a state of seige, had been prepared, and were about to be published. That this measure therefore either was adopted by Great Britain, or certainly would be in a short time, was fairly calculated upon, and generally believed. The event has justified the expectation. The countervailing orders have been since issued by Great Britain, interdicting all commerce with France and her dependencies, and these have been followed by orders after orders almost innumerable. In what situation then were we placed by those decrees and orders? Prohibited from all commerce with England and her territories by France; and on the other hand, interdicted from all commerce with France and the rest of the continent by the orders of Great Britain. Where then could our vessels go without being exposed to capture? Not to a single port in Europe or her dependencies. In this situation where were we to do? We had but one alternative, either to go to war with all the powers of Europe at once, or suspend for a time all intercourse with them, and keep at home our merchantize, vessels and seamen—we were not prepared for the former, either in men or resources—nor could it possibly be our interest to enter into such a contest if it could be avoided; we chose to adopt the latter, it was certainly the least evil of the two. It was the only measure that left us the chance of preserving peace, and at the same time enabled us to be prepared for war. There was no other means by which war could be avoided. Our vessels were liable to seizure on the ocean, if bound to any port in Europe or her dependencies. Seizures

under such circumstances, would have been just cause of war; had our vessels gone out and been captured, we should have been forced into a war from which we could expect to derive no benefit, and which it was our interest to avoid, if possible. Placed as we appeared to be in the midst of danger, as it were between Scylla and Charybdis, we endeavored to steer a middle course at equal distances from the violence of the waves and the dangers of the rocks on either shore.—We have hitherto succeeded in that object—we have pursued such a course as has not put it in the power of either of the belligerents to charge us with partiality in our conduct; they have not attempted it; this charge has been confined to the minions of disaffection within our own country.

There is scarcely a reflecting man who denies at this day the policy and correctness of the law laying the embargo. It has hitherto saved us from the dangers and calamities of war—and it would seem as if the finger of Providence had pointed out this measure as the most fortunate that could under existing circumstances have been adopted. It will no doubt press hard on ourselves in some respects, and it must be expected that any measure that we could have adopted which would produce any effect on others, would press hard on ourselves, but it will bear much harder on those powers, who occasioned it, and make them feel the necessity of our commerce. It will bear in a great degree equally hard on the great belligerent powers of Europe, England and France—their West-India colonies will suffer equally for want of provisions. France will lose more of the colonial trade hitherto carried on by neutrals, in consequence of the embargo, than Great-Britain, and indeed the loss of trade in general by France, on this account will be greater than that of Great-Britain, as the former for some time past received a great proportion of her trade by the American shipping—But on the other hand Great-Britain may suffer more for the want of the raw materials furnished for her manufactures heretofore by this country than France, but both will sensibly feel the loss of our trade—and the measure so far as regards us, is calculated to operate equally on both, and no possible difference can be discovered to exist.

Under these circumstances, what pretence, what foundation is there for saying that in adopting this measure there was any partiality manifested for France? There is none that can be perceived. There is another circumstance attending the case which at once seems to baffle any attempt to shew partiality in the operation of the law before the house. It is said this law is to operate as a non-intercourse law—that you are going to cut off all intercourse with the colonies of one of the belligerent powers (Great Britain) bordering on our North East frontier, and partially has been charged on this ground. But gentlemen seem to have forgotten that Spain possesses territories on our south and south western frontier, on which this law will operate as severely as it will on the territory on our north eastern frontier—and that Spain as the ally of France and that of course what operates on Spain operates on France: this law will therefore operate equally on those powers even in this respect. There is not therefore the least foundation for the assertion that the embargo is calculated to favor France. If there were no other cause to judge from but the effects it would have on that power and her allies, who derived the greatest advantage from our neutral trade, the thing is unfounded and absolutely abused.

No man of sense can suppose that France would wish or dictate a measure that would produce as great, if not greater injury to herself than to her enemy. Such a supposition would be next to madness. From these considerations, it would be supposed that no man, who had made himself in any degree acquainted with the situation of this country in regard to the belligerent powers, and he considered the effects that this measure would have on them, could for a moment entertain the opinion, or even hazard a conjecture that it was adopted under the influence of any foreign power, much less under that of France. The allegation is so wild, so inconsistent in itself, so destitute of the least semblance of probability, and altogether unsupported by the least shadow of proof, that nothing but the basest malignity of heart could engender and publish so shameless, foul and infamous a falsehood, and yet sir, said Mr. Campbell it has been echoed on this floor—sounded in your ears in the frantic strains of a raving maniac, and in the discussion of a subject by no means calculated to excite such extraordinary passions. Hence it may be supposed it was a premeditated scheme to seize on that occasion in order to give vent to those vindictive passions against the government and republicans of this nation, which seem entirely to occupy and engross the minds of certain persons. In noticing what was said by the member from N. York, I beg to be understood, as not considering these statements as deriving any sort of consequence or importance from him who made them here. It is not on that account they merit or receive the least notice. That person can only be considered as the mere conduit used by those behind the screen to convey these groundless slanders to the pub-

lie; the common trumpeter who gives no importance to what he makes public, except what is derived merely from the place he occupies or the duties assigned him to perform. It is not therefore reprehended that was has been said on this occasion by that member will make any other or stronger impression on the public mind than was made by the same tale when handed to the public through the medium of party or firing newspapers.

With regard to the objections made to this subject before you they seem to be founded in error and in not attending to or understanding the object of the embargo. It is objected that this bill is intended to operate as a non-intercourse bill. The embargo was certainly intended to create as a non-exportation law; no man ever denied this; otherwise we could not keep our merchandise at home; and it is important to prevent its being exported by land as it is by water. The object of this law is to do equal justice to all parts of the union, and not permit those in one part to have a market, of which those in another part are deprived; and that operating to defeat the very object of the embargo. No honest man can wish to do injustice; he could not wish to favor one part of the country at the expence of all the rest.

Mr. Campbell said he had not particularly attended to the details of the bill, the principle he considered correct, which, was to make the embargo bear equally on all parts of the union. The member from New York said we were rivetting chains on the people. No, sir, said Mr. C. we are not rivetting chains on them, we are using our best endeavors to vindicate their rights; but those who oppose the true interests of their country on every occasion in their power are rivetting on themselves chains of infamy that they can never shake off.

MINUTES.

Wednesday, March 2.

Mr. Randolph, who has been detained from his seat in the house for several weeks, by the effects of an accidental fall, this day took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Cullen, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill further to amend the judicial system of the United States. [To alter times of holding certain courts.] The bill being gone through, Mr. Basset reported it to the house, when it was ordered to a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill concerning public contracts, 51 to 24.

A motion made to strike out of the bill that part which excepts contracts for lands, was negatived 50 to 38.

Mr. *Blac kledge* moved a section to direct the secretaries of the treasury, war and navy, and the post-master general, to make annual reports of every contract made by them the year preceding, and every particular respecting them.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Blackledge, Taylor and Stanford, on the ground that this would furnish the house with evidence, without the pain of calling for information from the departments respecting any particular member; that it would besides exhibit particulars which ought to appear; it would be a means of information to the people of the price of contracts, and might produce a reduction in the price of articles purchased for the United States; that many articles which now cost the United States twenty dollars a barrel, may, if it were known to the people, be had for 12 or 15; that this had been evinced by the publication respecting contracts for carrying the mail, by which the service had been done at a much lower rate.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Gurwell and Holland on the ground that it would be an useless expense to provide for the publication of the annual account of these officers, forming a volume of documents of no importance or interest to the nation; that there would be no difficulty on application in obtaining information in relation to any particular member suspected of being a contractor.

The amendment was adopted, ayes 35.
The committee then rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the message from the president of the United States which relates to enterprises against the public peace, reported a bill to punish conspiracies to commit treason against the United States, which was twice read, and, together with a letter from the attorney general, referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trigg in the chair, on the bill authorizing the sale of certain arms.

The committee having gone through the bill and reported it to the house,

Mr. Bacon moved to add a new section to the bill, requiring the purchase money for the arms to be paid into the treasury of the United States before delivery. Carried, 42

Mr. Bates said as there was a thin house, he hoped gentlemen would not take advantage of

the circumstance, and pushed
third reading in its present s
been a full house; he was
ment would not have p
fore moved that the bill lie
Agreed, 39 to 35.

There being considerable
ing business, and in acc
within the bar,

On motion of Mr. Stanf
journed at two o'clock, 37

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK,

Latest fr

The ship Pamptico, captured at this port last evening on the 16th January, and of the Mercantile Adventure of the 6th, inclusive. We have examined our files to that date to select one article of property. Bonaparte arrived at Paris from Milan, after nominating a brother (who fills the situation of minister of finance) a gratification of honor. Captain M. the emperor was expected a few days, on a visit to the island. An embargo had taken place at Rochelle and Antwerp, and at Nantes.

A violent earthquake, of an hour's continuance, had been felt on the coast of Barbary, part of which had done considerable damage.

An article from Hamburg speaks of the intelligence that an English fleet, under the command of admiral Boscawen, was on its way to assist before Marstrand, and that the Swedes demanded the occupation of the island of Öland, and the straits, with what success is not yet known. The inference is palpable, that the Swedes will be compelled to accept of a general coalition.

The Paris papers are
sentations to the empero
ations.

By the Aldebaran, in
from Leghorn, we learn
two first weeks in January
American vessels, bound
of Napoleon, had arrived
been boarded by cruiz
with the order in Council
ember.

Gen. Moreau arrived the 23d of January, and from thence in a few days. His lady, according to the Pamphico, was de without being permitted to make the family arrangements her death had rendered necessary. Accordingly, she was sent to Bordeaux as well as citizens to do, and she was in one of the boats.

Arrived, the ship
days from Leghorn. S
brig Dispatch, Jones, I
Argo, Field, of Salem
Chandler, of Marblehe
Maria, of New York;
do for England; ship
andria; brig Alexand
brig Violet, of Bosto
of Portsmouth; brig
Beverly; brig Bellis
acy, Williams, just a
ship and cargo seized
ish port, and others.

Ann, Caldwell, of New
Gibraltar, spoke ship
11 days from Marsei
30 sail of American v
Same day was board
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were going to return
24, long, 58, 35, spok
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for New Orleans.

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the French and cond

PHILADEL

Yesterday arrived
ships, from Lisbon.
29th of January, in
French; that an em
passports could be
Sir Sidney Smith, w
26 ships lay off the
ships in the Tagus,
French army, said.
In Spain, which wa
against Gibraltar, b
that Bonaparte was
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The Juliet left at
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began to discharge

meter who gives no in-
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seem to be founded
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is intended to opera-
Bill. The embargo
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could not keep our
and it is important to
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RES.

March 2.
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this day took his
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Pitkin in the chair,
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supported by Messrs.
and Stanford, on the
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opted, ayes 35.
and reported the
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committee to whom
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referred to a com-

on, the house re-
tee of the whole,
the bill authori-
gions through the
house,
a new section to
urchase money for
e treasury of the
ery. Carried, 42

as a thin house, he
take advantage of

the circumstance, and push the bill on to a
third reading in its present shape. Had there
been a full house, he was convinced the am-
endment would not have passed. He there-
fore moved that the bill lie on the table.—
Agreed, 39 to 35.

There being considerable difficulty in trans-
acting business, and in retaining a quorum
within the bar,

On motion of Mr. Stanford the house ad-
journed at two o'clock, 37 to 32.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Latest from France.

The ship Pamptico, captain Milrea, which
arrived at this port last evening, left Nantes
on the 16th January, and brings to the office
of the Mercantile Advertiser Paris papers to the
6th, inclusive. We have carefully ex-
amined our files to that date, without being able
to select one article of political importance.
Bonaparte arrived at Paris on the first of Jan.
from Milan, after nominating the celebrated
Trader (who fills the situation of Neapolitan
minister of finance) a grand officer of the le-
gion of honor. Captain Milrea reports, that
the emperor was expected at Bordeaux in a
few days, on a visit to the sea coast.

An embargo had taken place at Bordeaux,
Rochelle and Antwerp, and was hourly ex-
pected at Nantes.

A violent earthquake, of more than half an
hour's continuance, had been felt throughout
the coast of Barbary, particularly at Algiers,
which had done considerable damage.

An article from Hamburg announces the
intelligence that an English squadron, under
the command of admiral Hood, had presented
itself before Marstrand, a city of Sweden, and
demanded the occupation of that port and for-
tress, with what success does not appear; but
the inference is palpable, that England expects
Sweden will be compelled to join the conti-
nental coalition.

The Paris papers are occupied with pre-
sentations to the emperor, and internal regu-
lations.

March 4.

By the Aldebaran, in a very short passage
from Leghorn, we learn, that during the
two first weeks in January, about 30 sail of
American vessels, bound to the dependencies
of Napoleon, had arrived at Gibraltar, having
been boarded by cruizers, in compliance
with the order in Council of the 11th of No-
vember.

Gen. Moreau arrived at New Orleans on
the 23d of January, and was to take passage
from thence in a few days for Charleston.—
His lady, according to accounts received by
the Pamptico, was detained at Bordeaux,
without being permitted to proceed to Paris
to make the family arrangements which her
mother's death had rendered indispensable.
Accordingly, she was settling her affairs at
Bordeaux as well as circumstances would al-
low her to do, and she intended to take pas-
sage in one of the first vessels for New
York.

Arrived, the ship Aldebaran, Fitch, 54
days from Leghorn. Sailed in company with
brig Dispatch, Jones, for Boston. Left, ship
Argo, Field, of Salem; ship Two Brothers,
Chandler, of Marblehead for Boston; brig
Maria, of New York; brig Sally, Robertson,
do for England; ship Hetty, Day, of Alex-
andria; brig Alexandria, Lawton, of Norfolk;
brig Violet, of Boston; ship Aurora, Hall,
of Portsmouth; brig Suwarrow, Leach, of
Beverly; brig Bellisle, of Salem; ship Jer-
sey, Williams, just arrived from New York,
ship and cargo seized, having stooped at a Bri-
tish port, and others. Left in the Mole, brig
Ann, Caldwell, of New York. Jan. 20, near
Gibraltar, spoke ship Charles and Harriet,
11 days from Marseilles for Newport. Left
30 sail of American vessels at Marseilles.—
Same day was boarded by a British man of
war brig—strictly examined, but treated po-
tently—Informed that there were 30 sail of
outward American vessels at Gibraltar, which
were going to return home. Feb. 11, Jan. 19,
24, long, 58, 35, spoke ship Bordeaux, Gif-
ford, of New York, 31 days from Marseilles
for New Orleans. 19th, a schooner from
Martinique for Plymouth. 24th, lat. 38, 47,
long. 75, 30, schr. Betsy, Utt, 8 days from
Charleston for Richmond. Passenger, capt.
Payson, late of the brig Fitzwilliam, taken by
the French and condemned at Naples.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Yesterday arrived schooner Juliet, captain
Kitts, from Lisbon, which place he left the
23th of January, in quiet possession of the
French; that an embargo was laid there, tho'
passports could be occasionally obtained; that
Sir Sidney Smith, with a British fleet of 15 or
20 ships lay off there, waiting for the Russian
ships in the Tagus; that there was a large
French army, said to amount to 300,000 men
in Spain, which was reported to be designed
against Gibraltar, and it was also reported,
that Bonaparte was expected in Lisbon, and it
was supposed, would go from thence to Gib-
raltar to open the siege.

The Juliet left at Lisbon the ships Sally &
Hetty, Fleming, of and for Philadelphia. Not
begun to discharge; Romulus, Hoyt, of Bos-

ton, from Alexandria, not begun to discharge;
brigs Hope, Williams, of and for New York,
next day; one from Alexandria with flour,
name not recollected; Orlando, Beaty, of and
for Baltimore in two weeks, not commenced
loading; Unia, Hunter, of New York, un-
certain; Juno, Rutherford, of Newburyport,
do. Hetty, Moorehouse, of and from N. York
to Bordeaux, had his register endorsed off
the Cordevan by his majesty's brig Active &
ordered off, and arrived in Lisbon 29th Dec.
and waiting orders; Commerce, Robbins,
sailed the day before the Juliet, bound up the
channel of England; schooner Union, Dick-
enson, do. do. do. was boarded from his Bri-
tannic majesty's ship of war Ganges, treated
politely, closely examined; spoke a brig from
Cadiz bound to Boston, gave information of
the arrival of the ship Manchester, of Phila-
delphia; also the arrival of the Camilla, of
Philadelphia, at Algeziras.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

Letters from London so late as Jan. 12th
have been received by the Packet. These
letters, from most intelligent sources, con-
cur in the opinion, that a negotiation for
peace is certainly about to commence be-
tween England and France.

The ship Calliope, bound from N. York
to Bordeaux, was boarded at the entrance
of the Garonne, by the English blockading
squadron and ordered off. She afterwards
put into L'Orient, where she was under
sequestration in conformity to the Milan
decree. A letter from Nantz says, that
steps had been taken at Paris to place the
ship and cargo at the disposal of the con-
signees, and it was hoped, that the impe-
rial decree would not be put into execution
against American vessels that had not re-
ceived notice of it previous to their sail-
ing.

A letter from Detroit, of the 18th Feb.
states, that "Colonel Close, a British offi-
cer, has arrived at Malden (an English
fortress about 18 miles from Detroit) and
a large council of Indians is shortly to be
held. They are arriving daily; and I pre-
sume there are not less than fifteen hun-
dred men, women and children already
collected at that place."

From the London Morning Post, of Jan. 8.

A ship from Philadelphia called the A-
merica, commanded by capt. Proctor, bound
to a port in Holland, is put into Portsmouth
lesky. Capt. Proctor was yesterday on
'Change, and informed us, that on the 18th
of Dec. off Sicily, he fell in with a French
privateer of 16 guns, who boarded him, de-
manded a sight of his papers, and dili-
gently examined his crew on the subject
of the real destination of the ship, and find-
ing that his voyage was to be concluded in
Holland, suffered him to proceed; first
taking from him two barrels of sugar, and
all the stock he had upon deck. The capt.
of the privateer informed capt. Proctor,
that during his cruise he had captured 7
English ships and 4 Americans, all of
which he had sent into Passage in Spain.—
His instructions were to bring in all Ame-
rican vessels bound to English ports, and
those he had captured, are bound for Li-
verpool, one of which was from Baltimore,
one from New York, and two from Char-
leston. The number of prizes he had sent
in, had so shortened his hands that he feared
the English captain whom he had on
board would attempt to rise to the crew of
the privateer, and he therefore put six of
them, (the seventh died soon after he was
taken, on board the America, presenting
capt. Proctor, with two bottles of Brandy
to sustain them until he should be enabled
to get rid of them.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

While I reciprocate compliments with Ju-
venis for his polite reply to my voluntary at-
tack upon his prudence, I must express my
admiration at his humane attempt to vindicate
the sentiments of Senex. The old gentleman
I presume has not recovered from the violent
exertions his first essay must have called forth.
I am compelled to rejoin, fearing the imputa-
tion of cowardice should I shrink from a com-
bat with a youth after opposing the aged.—
First retracting the charge of prudence which
Juvenis has disclaimed, I will endeavor briefly
to examine the facts he adduces from history
to support the claims of commerce.

In my opposition to commerce I allude to
the value which it stamps upon precious me-
tals and its propagation of them. Commerce
being the first cause of the illicit and oppres-
sive measures used to obtain what is so neces-
sary to the enabling us to indulge in perni-
cious superfluities; and these being parents of
most of the vices which curse society, I ac-
cuse it as a dangerous enemy, and if not wish-
ing its extinction, must regret its power and
the effects it has already produced.

The Persians when they conquered Media
were a sober, industrious people—the Medes
devoted to riches, pride and voluptuousness.
The example of Cyrus prevented his subjects
for a time from being contaminated by the
vices of the subdued, a though Babylon is now
added with her poisons to assist in the corrup-
tion. Cyrus dies; we then see the hardy fru-
gal Persians debased by the luxuries of the
states whose effeminacy made them an easy
conquest. Two hundred years after the erec-
tion of this great empire, sapped by the ve-
nom of gold it becomes in turn the conquest
of a band of veterans. Here the blackest e-
poch of history commences, and for two cen-
turies the world is immersed in depravity,
which the riches of Persia and its great ex-
tent of divisible territory was the source of.

Here riches, (and where commerce is, rich-
es must be) with their concomitants, vitiated,
and produced the downfall of an empire.

When Greece so heroically expelled the
Persian arms, not one of her states was com-
mercial; the vessels of Athens had but timid-
ly advanced to sea, and the other maritime
cities were but secondary to her.

The laws of Sparta forbid her being a naval
power, and when she took the command of
navies her degeneracy ensued. Licurgus, the
great legislator of Sparta, had scrutinized the
genius of commercial governments, studied
human nature deeply, and with astonishing
force of mind, gave laws to a then corrupt
state, which are unparalleled for their wisdom
and effects. While unimpaired the Spartans
were virtuous and happy; they, untutored in
the arts and sciences, felt no want of them;
feared and respected by those who possessed
such accomplishments in perfection, they
were the arbiters and protectors of Greece,
while the great king of Persia trembled at the
name of Sparta. Lycurgus knew that science
could not ensure happiness, but that its pro-
moter or enlarger, commerce, might infuse
what would make them the reverse.

The possessor it not more blessed than the
illiterate savage—each has his peculiar satis-
faction—and what we know not to exist, or
have been inspired with a contempt for, we
can never regret the unpossession of.

I may in this place direct the attention of
Juvenis to an inconsistency in his remarks, as
respects Athens and Sparta; commending
Athens for every elegance which marks civil-
ized man, he forgets that the charges which
succeed this, are entirely applicable to that
commercial city. What promoted the unjust
and cruel Syracusan war, but the degraded
Athenians, spurred on by their Alcibiades, who
abused power and who trampled on the rights
of allies, but these Athenians, in appropriat-
ing the war fund to the indulging of their sen-
sualities; and in fine what city established the
ostracism before Athens introduced it to ban-
ish men become too powerful by their exalted
virtue and services? This humane polished
people, exiled Aristides the Just: what a
grateful return did they make Miltiades, The-
mistocles, Socrates, and other Philosophers
and many of their most distinguished gene-
rals.

This is the refinement of your commercial
state; but Sparta, even when the most un-
doubted proof was given to convict a general,
refused to punish, till the Ephosi themselves
were witnesses of his perfidy.

Sparta fell by commerce, if I may connect
it with naval affairs. It was a fundamental
law that they should indulge in no intercourse
with a foreign power; it was on this account
that strangers were forbidden entrance within,
and Spartans to leave, its territory. The
Spartan, Lysander, who had the command of
the allied fleet, transmitted to his country,
gold, and thereby removing a strong pillar,
eventually brought the whole fabric to the
ground.

Most of Sparta, sensible of the sequel,
viewed with horror the infringement of the
constitution; but the advocates carried the
point by evasion, and with it the invincibility
of their country.

Greece attained her summit of glory in the
Persian war. We view through the telescopic
glass of history the states of Greece emerging
from obscurity; and their glory, as a star ris-
ing for an instant above the horizon, sets, and
leaves the wondering observer to regret its
transit.

Greece conquered Persia by force of arms,
but the vices of the latter humbled the con-
queror. The war to which I allude sowed the
seeds of corruption among that gallant people,
and from this we trace her decline. Persian
money and intrigues divided the states, plant-
ed jealousy and hatred, corrupted the influen-
tial men of each, and when domestic wars,
supported by this fuel, had destroyed the sin-
ews of every city, compelled them to a treaty
disgraceful to Antulcidas and his country. An
elegant writer, speaking of the destruction of
Athens when taken by Sparta, says, "It was
not the houses and temples of Athens which
should have been burned in the bowels of the
earth, but those treasures she contained, those
valuable spoils and immense sums which Ly-
sander, the general of the Spartan fleet, had
collected in the course of his expeditions,
and which he by degrees introduced into
Sparta."

The gold of Philip next purchased the
remnant of Grecian liberty. Greece was in
the last stage of a decline when Rome annex-
ed her a province to her empire.

Carthage, the rival of Rome, did repel her

with the assistance of commerce and the
mines of Spain; but better had she crouched
than that by her commercial habits, from
which she derived the power to resist, she
should acquire the imputation (which fre-
quently falls upon commercial states) of
treachery and dishonesty, and that future ages
might hold the destruction of so depraved a
state, Punic honesty has been held proverbial.

The unhappy African extols the adventur-
ous spirit of the Portuguese. The American
that of Columbus. Portugal feels now the
revivifying influence of that commerce which
has caused the misery of thousands. The
present state of Spain is infinitely more glo-
rious than in the commencement of the six-
teenth century; her national character now is
more dignified than when boasting the hardi-
est troops and most flourishing manufactures
in Europe.

The tyrannical oppression of Spain was the
greatest incentive which supported Holland
during a long and cruel war, and commerce
first taught mankind the art of enslaving each
other to secure to themselves peculiar advan-
tages resulting from local situations.

Holland had experienced too weightily the
subjection to Spain, not to prefer death to
submission. Riches that supported her in
that conflict, attracted the avarice of a gigan-
tic neighbor, and her independence, so dearly
purchased, is crumbled with that of the rest
of Europe.

The mistocles said to the Athenians "were
you on an island you would be invincible;"
this may reply to the allusion of Juvenis, as
respects Great Britain; in this state of the
world she would assuredly fall within the gripe
of a tyrant and usurper. Vice has placed a
second Cæsar on the throne of France, and
the seizure of Britain may be followed by that
of America.

The Proprietor of the
Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will
dispose of the Establishment on
moderate terms—there are now
nearly six hundred Subscribers
and the List increasing—To a
Person of Industry and Talents
for conducting a Newspaper,
this would be a desirable Situa-
tion. Circumstances beyond his
Control render it necessary to
make Sale, it will therefore be
sold a great Bargain if applica-
tion be made soon.

E. Marshall,
MILLENER, KING-STREET,
Has just received a box of
Fashionable Spring Bonnets.
March 7. 3c

S A L T.
Landing from sloop Mattapony, and for
sale by *Lawson and Fowle*, 300 sacks of
BLOWN SALT.
March 7. 3c

State Lottery, New-York.
For the promotion of Literature, and for other
purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE
First Tuesday in April next.
Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State
Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.
1 \$25,000
1 10,000
2 5,000
4 2,000
7 1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior
prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

The tickets at *Eight Dollars* each, for
sale at R. GRAY'S book-store, Alexandria.
March 7.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last
night, an apprentice boy named THOMAS
JONES, a native of the neighborhood of
Dumfries, about 16 years of age—he said his
father's name was Jack Jones, and his mo-
ther Nancy Gibson, both being dead about
two years according to his account, and that
he since that time worked on a plantation un-
til he came to this town about two months
since.

He took from me a dark pair of pantaloons,
a pair of fine shoes not bound, the quarters
lined with leather and the vamps with linen,
and two cotton shirts belonging to another
boy. He is about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high,
strong-built, ruddy complexion, large hazel
eyes and had a down look when spoken to—
Had on a blue coat, a dark Bennett's plush
pantaloons, and striped waistcoat.

The above reward will be given if ap-
prehended and the property secured, or four
dollars for the boy only if brought home.

Thomas M. Davis.
March 7. 3c

FISH.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of **HERRINGS** during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand—his landing four miles below Alexandria.

February 22. **William Foote.** 2aw

Dying for Living.

SAMUEL CLARK,
WOOL, COTTON, AND SILK DYER AND FINISHER.

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced the above business in St. Asaph street, opposite Squire Faw's office.—He will dye all kinds of goods of wool, cotton and silk, to any color or pattern, and finish them in the newest manner—also gentlemen's cloths scowered and dyed, faded silks re-dyed and dressed to look as well as new, muslins dyed and glazed, silk shawls, silk, cotton and woollen stockings, &c. Homespun cotton or woollen dyed blue, or any other color required, on reasonable terms—also carpets scowered without injuring the colors.—He hopes from his knowledge of the business to merit public favor.

February 29. **FOR SALE,**
Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to **Presley Carr Lane**, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known **Tavern** now occupied by Mr. **Adam Aitchell**.

The **STORE HOUSE** now in the occupancy of Mr. **Daniel Harrington**—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good **FARMING LAND**, at present in the possession of Mr. **Carr W. Lane**, and Mr. **Walter Locky**, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. **Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.**

Harrison Fitzhugh.
Fairfax County Oct. 23. 1aw

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of **ABINGDON**, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. **Wise** for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to **William Fraser** for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the **Four Mile Mill** tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George Town, containing 723 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

Three thousand acres on the **Scioto** River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle **George D. Alexander**, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of **BALDWIN DADZ**, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.
August 13. 2c

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening last,

A **Negro Man named DAMON**, ABOUT five feet ten inches high, twenty one years of age, slender made, and a likely fellow. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took with him sundry other clothes. It is expected he has gone to Georgetown or Washington. The above reward will be given for apprehending said fellow and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.
Feb. 23. 1aw

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of **THOMPSON and VEITCH**, to final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by **Joseph Janney**, **James Russel**, and **James R. Ridd**; and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by **Samuel Snowden**.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by **M. Dorsey**, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by **William Lovering**.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by **Joseph Semmes**.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of **Van Rutherford**, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of **George Hite**.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by **Charles Foulk**.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to **William Tate**, Esq. of that place, or to **Henry St. George Tucker**, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Springs, late the property of **J. Spencer**. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain **Charles Lewis** living near the Gum-Springs, will show this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 195 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge **Holmes**. For particulars apply to **Henry St. George Tucker**, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of **Fairley's Run**, near the town of **Frankfort**, formerly owned by **Daniel Jones**.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of **Clady Creek**, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named **Ferry**, of 200 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below **Casner's ferry**, and 4 miles above **Purkinson's ferry**. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a **Blacksmith's shop**, with a complete set of tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.
Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9.—(15.) } 1aw

M. R. If I don't rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.
T. B. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of **Col. Thomas Blackburn**, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of **Robert T. Taylor**, of Alexandria, or **John M. Peyton**, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.
Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. 2aw

District of Columbia,
Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.
William Wilson, complainant

against
James Williams, brother and heir at law, of **Thomas Williams**, **John Foster** and **George Deneale**, assignees of **Joseph Cary**, a bankrupt, **Anne Farrell**, widow and relict of **Thomas Farrell**, **John Farrell**, heir of **Thomas Farrell**, deceased, and **John M. Ivor**, assignee of **Jas. Gillies**, a bankrupt, defendants.

The defendant **James Williams** not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,
G. Deneale, c. c.
February 16. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,
Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.
James M'Guire, **James Sheker**, **Adam Lynn**, **Phineas Janney** and **George Greenhow**, complainants.

against
Robert D. Jameson, **Samuel B. Lamour** and **Margaret Jameson**, defendants.

The said defendant **Margaret Jameson** not having entered her appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this district on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,
G. Deneale, c. c.
February 16. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,
Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.
Ferdinand Harstetter and **John Young**, complainants.

against
Lewis Summers and **Joseph H. Mandeville**, defendants.

The Defendant **Lewis Summers** not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant **Lewis Summers** is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel—It is ordered, That the said defendant **Lewis Summers** do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant **Joseph H. Mandeville** do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant **Lewis Summers**, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for 2 months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,
G. Deneale, c. c.
Feb. 16. 1aw2m

District of Columbia.

Alexandria County, ss.
November term, 1807.
Edward Perry, complainant
against
Washington Pierce and **Henry K. May**, defendants.

The defendant **Washington Pierce** not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant **Washington Pierce** is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant **Washington Pierce** do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant **Henry K. May** do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant **Washington Pierce**, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy. Teste,
G. Deneale, c. c.
February 16. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,
Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.
James Bacon, complainant

against
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, **Muscovado Sugars**, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong.

Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira, Buscellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum.

Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar.

Stoughton's Bitters, Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, blotting indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.

A French and English Gazette.

To masters of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that **L'Oracle**, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this office and at Mr. **Gadsby's Coffee-House**. Subscribers pay **Nine Dollars** per annum, and only **Eight Dollars**, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. **Agathe**, who is on his way from here to New-York, to beg his correspondence.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL. VIII.

Sales at 1
On every Tuesday
WILL BE
At the Vendue Store,
Water s

A Variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which v
the bills of the day—
which are on limitation
viewed and purchased a
and prices.

P. C. M
HEMP FO

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December 30
WAN

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Sept. 9.

PROF
CUT AND

PROFILE
DONE IN GOLD
NEXT door to M
King-Street, ne
Queen Tavern.
January 13.

Choice Cogn
3 hds. West-Ind
10 q. casks L. P.
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine
For Sale by Ca

November 19.

RAILS
The Subscrib
chose about two thou
RAILS, to be delivere
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Jan. 13.

TO
possession given

The Direc S
On the corner of King
now occupied by M
terms apply to Col. C
next door, or to the

City of Washington

JAMES S
Offers, for
25 hogheads of
70 bags green C
15 hogheads w
5 pipes Cognia
12 quarter casks
12 bales Tennes
And

A general assort
Spiritous Liquors,

BRYAN

HAS FO
10 pipes old p
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter cas
12 do. particu
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old c
5 do. 4th pr
5 hds. 3d pr
1 do. first qu
1 do. green
2 do. alum.
20 do. brown
20 bags pime
15 do. peppe
10 chests you
10 do. hyson
5 do. imper
100 bags gree
150 kegs made
50 do. groum
30 do. raisin
1200 lbs. baco
5 kegs salt
A quantity of f
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